

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No. 5713

歲次初月二年四十三緒光

TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1908.

二拜禮

號十月三英港香

\$30 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

Banks.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
CAPITAL PAID UP Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS 15,350,000

Branches and Agents:
TOKIO, CHEFOO, TIENSIN, PEKIN,
KOREA, NEWCHWANG, DALNY,
OSAKA, NAGASAKI, NEW YORK, PORT ARTHUR,
LONDON, ANTUNG, SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU,
BOMBAK, TIE-LING, SHANGHAI, HANKOW.

Head Office—YOKOHAMA

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED,
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.
per Annum. on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposit—

For 12 months 5% p.a.

" 3 " 3%

" 3 " 3%

TAKEO TAKAMICHI,
Manager.

Hongkong, 31st October, 1907. [23]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP GOLD \$3,250,000
ABOUT MEX \$7,222,222
RESERVE FUND GOLD \$3,250,000
ABOUT MEX \$7,222,222

HEAD OFFICE: 66 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

LONDON OFFICE: THREADNEEDLE HOUSE, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS: BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED.
THE CAPITAL AND COUNTIES BANK, LTD.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives Money in Current Account at the rate of 2% per annum on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates—

For 12 months 4% per cent. per annum.

6 " 4 " "

3 " 3 " "

No. 9, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1908. [25]

NEEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.
(Netherlands Trading Society)

ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID-UP CAPITAL FL. 45,000,000 (FL. 3,750,000).
RESERVE FUND FL. 5,378,375 (about FL. 448,000).

Head Office—AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai, Rangoon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Cheribon, Tegal, Pecalongan, Pascoenoan, Tjilatjap, Padang, Medan (Deli), Palembang, Kota Radja (Acheen), Bandjermasin, Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Pudicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Sigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, &c.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

THE Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and corresponds in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts banking business of every description.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts 2% per annum on daily balances.

Fixed Deposits 12 months 4% per annum.

Do. 6 " do. 4%

Do. 3 " do. 3%

J. L. VAN HOUTEN,
Agent.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1907. [26]

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL \$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS—
Sterling £1,500,000 at 5% = \$15,000,000
Silver \$13,500,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Hon. Mr. Henry Keswick, Chairman.
E. Goetz, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
G. Fristland, Esq., E. Shellim, Esq.
A. Fuchs, Esq., R. Shaw, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq., H. A. W. Slade, Esq.
C. R. Lenham, Esq., H. K. Tomkins, Esq.
G. H. Medhurst, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:

Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH,
MANAGER:

Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTER.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.

per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 months, 2% per cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 3% per cent. per Annum.

For 12 months, 4% per cent. per Annum.

J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 19th February, 1908. [24]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3% per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer, at their option, balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4% per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1907. [28]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,475,000

RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROPRIETORS £1,200,000

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNT at the Rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4% per cent.

Do. 6 " 3 " 3 "

JOHN ARMSTRONG,
Manager.

Hongkong, 6th January, 1908. [29]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Berlin Calcutta Hamburg Hankow

Kobe Peking Singapore Tientsin

Tsinan Tsingtau Yokohama

FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND BANKERS:

Koenigliche Seehandlung (Preussische Staatsbank)

Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft

Deutsche Bank

S. Bleichroeder Berlin

Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft

Bank fuer Handel und Industrie

Robert Warschauer & Co.

Vendelaar & Co.

M. A. von Rothschild & Soehne Frankfurt

Jacob S. H. Stern a.m.

Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg

Sal. Oppenheim Jr. & Co., Koch

Bayerische Hypotheken und Wechselbank

Muenchen.

LONDON BANKERS:

Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS.

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY.

DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account

DEPOSITS received on terms which may be

earned on application. Every description of

Banking and Exchange business transacted.

A. KOEHN,

Manager.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [30]

Hotels.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

Military Band during dinner on Saturday Night.

A. F. DAVIES,
Manager. [31]

CONNAUGHT HOTEL, HONGKONG.

A FIRST-CLASS EUROPEAN HOTEL

SITUATED IN THE MAIN STREET NEAR THE BANKS AND PRINCIPAL OFFICES.

STRICTLY EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

Wines and Spirits of the very Best Quality.
Bath to Every Room.

Hot and Cold Water Throughout.

Hotel Launch Meets all Steamers.

Special Terms for Tourists and Parties or Families.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

THE MANAGER & AGENT.

Banks.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FROM	TO	NAME	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS
MARSEILLES, LONDON, and ANTWERP	NUBIA	Capt. F. Fox	About 11th March	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI	MALTA	Capt. R. A. Peter	About 20th March	Freight and Passage.
LONDON, &c., via usual Ports	MARMORA	Capt. G. H. Weston, R.N.R.	21st March, See Special of Call	Advertisement
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & PERA	YUNNAN	Capt. W. W. Cooke, R.N.R.	About 24th March	Freight only.

or Further Particulars, apply to

F. J. ABBOTT,
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1908. [24]

Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

THE REAL MACKENZIE WHISKY, VERY SPECIAL LIQUEUR.

\$21.00 PER DOZ. \$1.85 PER BOTTLE.

CLAN MACKENZIE WHISKY, OLD MATURED.

\$14.00 PER DOZ. \$1.20 PER BOTTLE.

These Whiskies are prepared from the choicest ingredients, correctly distilled and aged in wood. It is the most perfect stimulant obtainable.

SOLE AGENTS IN THE EAST—

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Telephone 97. [38]

DOW'S PORTS.

Shipping - Steamers.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and BREMEN	"GOEBEN" Capt. B. Wilhelm	WEDNESDAY, Noon, 11th March.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA	"PRINZESS ALICE" Capt. G. Rott	About WEDNESDAY, 11th March.
MANILA, NEWGUINEA, BRIS- BANE, SYDNEY and MEL- BOURNE	"MANILA" Capt. J. Menssen	THURSDAY, 5 P.M., 20th March.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO" Capt. F. Sembil	End of March.
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"PRINZ WALDEMÄR" Capt. W. von Senden	About FRIDAY, 3rd April.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 4th March, 1908.

Intimations.
THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

NO. 1 DOCK.

Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 85 ft., bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

NO. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 80.5 ft. bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time to pump out, 3 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent pattern for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyds' surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Towboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 376, 506, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.

Liebers, Scotts, A. 1, and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 13th, 1905.

TRADE MARKS IN JAPAN.

According to a telegram from Reuter's Agency published in our issue of yesterday it is understood in London that an agreement will shortly be concluded with Japan for the protection of British trademarks; but it is not stated on what authority this expectation is based. For some time negotiations have been carried on in Tokio between the British Ambassador and the Japanese Government with a view to overcome the anomalous position brought about by the widespread piracy of foreign trade marks in Japan and by Japan's refusal to join the coterie of Powers who have agreed to afford mutual protection against such infringement by their respective nationals in China. This arrangement has proved the best substitute available in the circumstances for satisfactory legislation on the subject in China; and it would seem a simple procedure for Japan to come into the agreement on the same terms as Great Britain, the United States, Germany and the other Powers concerned. Unfortunately, however, the protection afforded by Japanese law to foreigners against the infringement of trade-marks falls so far short of that enjoyed in Western countries and is so glaringly inadequate, that the adherence of Japan to the existing *modus vivendi* would be of little or no advantage to other nationals. For this reason we are tempted to hope that an agreement with Japan on the subject of trademarks will not be hurriedly concluded, if it is to be of such a nature that, on being put to the test, it fails entirely to afford the protection required. The piracy of trademarks in the Far East has of late assumed formidable proportions. If it were confined to China and the Chinese it would be reasonable to hope that in course of time the evil could be checked by persuading the Central Government to exact suitable regulations. But the piracy is carried on in Japan on a far more extensive scale, and the prospects of amelioration are not so bright, for the fault lies deep, in the very essence of the Japanese law on trademarks.

That the complaint against Japanese piracy is not merely the view of foreign trade rivals is proved by recent utterances of the Japanese Minister of Agriculture and Commerce. Speaking at a dinner given by the Director of the Patent Office on January 14, Mr. K. Matsuo said:—"Among our business men there are some bringing discredit upon their country. . . . They do not hesitate to imitate foreign products nor to steal foreign trademarks." The Minister of Commerce proceeded to indicate the steps that Japan would have to take to prevent this universal plundering and pleaded for effective measures "to raise the moral standard" of Japanese traders. In the face of this striking acknowledgment on the part of a Minister no indifference need be felt in emphasizing the wide extent of the evil and its possible effect on Japan's foreign relations. It would, indeed, be idle to seek to deny the existence of this wholesale piracy of trademarks; but it will not have been so generally known before Mr. Matsuo's admissions, how powerless foreign merchants are in existing circumstances to obtain redress. Where individual claimants have failed to secure the protection of the Japanese Courts, there has always been room for the supposition that there has been a technical flaw in the appeal to the law. Investigation, however, proves that the law itself is as much at fault as the interpretation put upon it by the judges. In its present state it would be almost a solecism to find judgment given in favour of a foreign plaintiff, however obvious may appear the infringement under complaint. As framed to-day the law encourages the counterfeiting of trademarks, and the Patent Bureau which exists ostensibly for the protection of trade, whether Japanese or foreign, has been proved to be useless. In the presence of its Director Mr. Matsuo urged that care and impartiality should be shown, and that "not content with the mere wording of the law, the officials should enter into its spirit of giving protection to rightful owners." It is true that Japan can point to a clause in its Trade-mark Laws which states that "Trademarks in regard to which the apprehension exists that they will deceive people cannot be registered," but it would be difficult to adduce an instance where this has been put into effect. Presumably this and other clauses have some meaning in respect to imitations of Japanese marks, but as far as the Patent Bureau is concerned, "no consideration" to the most widely-known foreign mark is ever shown.

[39]

The world is thus left with the uncomfortable reflexion that neither Japanese law nor public opinion regards the piracy of foreign trademarks as an offence. It is not contended that the Japanese should not imitate goods manufactured abroad, but the deliberate adoption of well-known marks—the "chops" on which the Chinese especially set so much store—is an immoral act designed to deceive the purchaser. Carried on to the extent now prevailing in Japan it becomes a national vice, which must in time react on the country far more seriously than by merely affecting the fortunes of the 1910 Exhibition. It will be well, indeed, if we may look upon Mr. Matsuo's notable speech as an indication that the Japanese Government is at last alive to the seriousness of the situation. He went so far as to say that a Japanese application for the registration of a recognized foreign trademark should not be granted even if the mark had not been registered in Japan. If the whole code affecting trademarks could be altered in this spirit, there would be some purpose in the ratification of an agreement on the subject between Great Britain and Japan. But to confirm by written undertaking existing practice in Japan in regard to trademarks would bring no relief to foreigners in the country, while it might serve as a stimulus to dishonest Japanese traders and others to extend yet further their piracy enterprise in China.

[40]

Public Companies

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF
AND GODOWN CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the City Hall, on SATURDAY, the 14th March, at 12.30 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1907.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th to the 14th March, both days inclusive.

EDWARD OSBORNE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 7th March, 1908. [39]THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAM-
SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Building, 6 Connaught Road, Victoria, on SATURDAY, the 21st March, 1908, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1907, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 18th March, to SATURDAY, the 21st March, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 5th March, 1908. [29]

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTIETH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the General Agents on THURSDAY, the 25th March, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1907.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to 26th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 6th March, 1908. [29]

LUZON SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the General Agents on THURSDAY, the 26th March, at 12.30 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1907.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to 26th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 6th March, 1908. [29]

Notices of Firms.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

I HAVE this day resumed charge of the HONGKONG BRANCH of the above Company.

W. H. TRENCHARD DAVIS,
Branch Manager & Underwriter.
Hongkong, 6th March, 1908. [29]

P. & O. S. N. CO.

NOTICE.

UNDER instructions from the General Managers, Mr. F. J. ABBOTT will be in Charge of the Company's business at this Port during my absence from the Colony on leave.

E. A. HEWITT,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 9th March, 1908. [29]

INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING CAB and EXPRESS TRAINS CO.

(THE)

GREAT TRANS-SIBERIAN ROUTE
TO EUROPE.

HAVING been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, we shall be pleased to give any information as to rates of passage, &c., in connection with above.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. [27]

For Sale.

SWATOW DRAWN WORK COMPANY,
38, WELLINGTON STREET.

Deals in all kind of
HAND-MADE DRAWN CHINESE
LINEN, GRASS CLOTH, &c.,
all of the best quality;

4180.

SWATOW BEST PEWTER-WARE
CANTON EMBROIDERY and CHINESE
LACES,

all from the best French patterns.

HONGKONG AND SWATOW.

Hongkong, 10th October, 1907.



N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,
CORNER OF D'AGUILAR STREET AND QUEEN'S ROAD.

WILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.
Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repair. Spectacles for all requirements.
Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight"—free.
LONDON, CALCUTTA, SHANGHAI,
11, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C. 10, Brantock Street. 566, Nanking Road.
Hongkong, 4th March, 1908.

[44]

Dentistry.

TSIN TING.

Dr. M. H. CHAUN,

THE LATEST METHOD

of the

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY
53, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Consults for Free.

Remunerates with fees.

Hongkong, 4th April, 1908.

[16]

Intimation.

**Wm.
Powell,
Ld.,**

ALEXANDRA
BUILDINGS.

**BOOT & SHOE
DEPARTMENT.**

**Smart
Footwear
for
Every
Occasion.**

**ENGLISH,
FRENCH,
AMERICAN
SHAPES.**

**Stylish
SHOES,
Smart
BOOTS,
Comfortable
SLIPPERS.**

**LATEST MODELS,
CORRECT STYLE,
SUPERIOR FINISH.**

**W.M. POWELL,
LTD.,
Des Voeux Road,
and
28, Queen's Road,
HONGKONG.**

To Let.

TO LET.

OFFICES and ROOMS on the 1st and 2nd Floors of No. 14, Des Voeux Road Central (formerly occupied by Messrs. Shawan, Tomes & Co.)

Apply to—
THE COMPTRADE DEPARTMENT,
Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.,
Connaught Road Central.
Hongkong, 24th February, 1908. [188]

TO LET.

No. 4, 6, & 8, LEIGHTON HILL ROAD.

Apply to—
HONGKONG AND KOWLOON LAND AND LOAN CO., LTD.,
No. 8, Queen's Road West, Hongkong, 14th January, 1908. [126]

TO LET:

A HOUSE in KNUTSFORD TERRACE, Kowloon.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND-INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, 1st March, 1908. [67]

TO LET:

CHAMBERS in No. 7, WYNDHAM STREET, late Hotel Baltimore, rent moderate.

First Floor of No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD, Central, containing 6 Rooms and Servants' Quarters.

Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., LTD.,
Hongkong, 25th February, 1908. [257]

TO LET:

ONE LARGE ROOM, with Veranda, Bath-room and Servants' Quarters. Separate entrance. Suitable for two Bachelors. Magnificent view of the Harbour.

Apply to—
"ANS SOUCI,"
19, Robinson Road, Hongkong, 5th March, 1908. [303]

TO LET:

OFFICES on TOP FLOOR, No. 2, CONNAUGHT ROAD, facing the Cricket Ground.

HOUSES in WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD, NO. 10, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor.

'HATHERLEIGH,' Conduit Road.

A HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.

GODOWNS in PRAVA EAST, BLUE BUILDINGS, and NO. 16B, DES VOEUX ROAD next to the Hongkong Hotel.

FLATS in MORETON TERRACE.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, 4th March, 1908. [169]

TO LET:

NO. 5, MORRISON HILL.

ONE FOUR-ROOMED HOUSE, at PRAVA EAST, near East Point.

Apply to—
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
Hongkong, 19th October, 1907. [66]

TO LET:

4-ROOMED HOUSES in GAP ROAD near the Race Course within easy access to the Lower Level Tramway. Rent very moderate.

FLATS for Europeans in WILD DELL BUILDINGS, No. 147, Wan Chai Road.

Apply to—
PERCY SMITH & SETH.,
Hongkong, 16th December, 1907. [72]

TO LET:

GODOWN No. 3, NEW PRAVA, Kennedy Town.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, 1st March, 1908. [159]

TO LET:

HOUSES in AUSTIN AVENUE, Kowloon, Immediate Possession.

Apply to—
E. D. SASSOON & Co., Compradore Department.,
Hongkong, 29th January, 1908. [177]

Intimations.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net \$5.00 per Cask ex Factory.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net \$3.00 per Bag ex Factory.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers, Hongkong, 3rd October, 1907. [52]

LEE YEE

HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND

CIGARS, CIGARETTES

AND

TOILET REQUISITES

FOR SALE.

12, D'AGUILAR STREET,

HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 3d September, 1907. [16]

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

The report for presentation to shareholders at the twenty-first ordinary annual meeting, to be held at the City Hall on March 14th, 1908 reads as follows:

The Directors beg to submit to shareholders their report with a statement of accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1907.

ACCOUNTS.

The profit on working was \$350,290.37 as compared with \$307,693.17 in 1906, being a decrease of \$57,401.80.

The balance at credit of Profit and Loss account, after paying interim dividend of 4 per cent, and including \$3,047.01 brought forward from last year, is \$173,852.81 which it is proposed to appropriate as follows:

Directors' and Auditors' fees.....\$10,500.00

Final dividend of 3 per cent.....\$59,769.00

Transfer to Depreciation and Repairs

account.....\$10,000.00

Transfer to Insurance fund.....\$10,000.00

Carry forward to new account.....\$1,560.81

173,852.81

Business.—In almost all branches of the business there was a falling off, the most marked being in stocks of Yarn which fell below the average of some years past.

Property.—The exchange of land with Government was completed, a sum of \$10,811.65

being received for the difference in area of the land exchanged. The floors of the principal godowns have been raised well above high water mark, doors and roofs strengthened, and the damage caused by the 1906 typhoon generally made good. The Praya sea wall has been underpinned from end to end, the face of it repaired and its foundation strengthened.

Wharves.—No. 2 Wharf, the Ferry Wharf

and one small Wharf have been rebuilt, and are now practically new. The Sheers Wharf has been enlarged and the sea bed round the wharves cleared of typhoon debris and deepened so as to afford five berths for large vessels drawing 25 to 27 feet. West Point Wharf was rebuilt.

Railways.—New rails (including steam crane-rails) have been laid the whole length of the Praya thus greatly facilitating the working of cargo.

Launches have all been placed in thorough repair, and their engine rooms enclosed. A new launch, the "Albatross," was acquired.

Lighthouses have been repaired throughout and steam cranes fitted to three large ones for delivering railway material at Canton.

Machinery and Plant.—A 10 ton locomotive

crane for loading heavy timber was acquired, a Lidgeford engine for pile driving, a portable hand crane and a second hand 5 ton locomotive crane. Also a steel travelling passenger gangway for No. 3 Wharf.

Typhoon of 18th September, 1906.—The actual expenditure in the 31st December, 1907, was:

On new lighters and launches necessary for carrying on the work.....\$328,601.60

On rebuilding wharves and improving the property.....\$41,779.87

On repairs and sundries.....\$207,750.58

\$671,133.05

DIRECTORS.

The Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson, Mr. E. Goetz,

Mr. A. Haupt, Mr. N. A. Siebs and Mr. D. M.

Nissim resigned on leaving the Colony. The Hon. Mr. H. Keywick, Mr. G. Friesland, Mr.

A. Fuchs, Mr. E. Shellin and Mr. A. S.

Cousland joined the Board, and their appointments require confirmation.

Mr. G. H. Medhurst and Mr. C. R. Lenz-

mann retire in rotation, according to the

Articles of Association, but being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

AUDITORS.

Messrs. W. H. Poole and A. O'D. Gourdin

have audited the accounts now presented and offer themselves for re-election.

HENRY KESWICK, Chairman.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1908.

BALANCE SHEET.

To 31st December, 1907.

Liabilities.

Total capital 40,000 fully

paid up shares at

\$50.....\$1,000,000.00

Less 136 shares

not issued.....6,800

\$1,993,200.00

New capital called up Dec. 31,

1907.....924,462.00

Mortgage.....156,951.00

Reserve fund.....50,000.00

Insurance fund.....40,000.00

Hongkong and Shar-kaai Banking Corporation.....634,085.59

Depreciation and repairs account.....26,806.55

Unclaimed dividends.....10,187.00

Accounts payable.....320,970.87

Directors' and auditors' fees.....10,500.00

Final dividend.....59,769.00

Profit and loss account balance.....\$3,536.81

\$4,730,515.76

By since expended on new rails, etc.27,170.61

Value of launches as per last account.....\$7,030.00

Since expended on new launch.....13,402.50

Value of lighters as per last account.....37,020.88

Since expended on new lighters.....\$88,161.71

Value of machinery and plant as per last account.....105,731.10

Since expended on new machinery, etc.32,045.29

Value of sheer legs as per last account.....\$17,768.48

Value of land and buildings at West Point as per last account.....\$63,143.88

Value of West Point wharf, rebuilt.....9,022.42

Wharf debtors.....161,666.05

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (unclaimed dividends).....10,187.00

Cash on hand.....632.13

Value of coal on hand.....3,761.87

Value of timber, iron and stores on hand.....\$33,500.38

\$4,730,515.76

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Dr. To interest.....\$100,863.97

Interim dividend.....79,748.00

Balance appropriated as follows:

Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.THE GREAT
POPULARITY

Watson's

E

VERY OLD LIQUEUR

SCOTCH

WHISKY

HAS BEEN ATTAINED BY ITS

Consistent Excellence

or

Quality.

IT IS A

PURE MALT WHISKY

or

GENUINE AGE

AND

FINE MELLOW
FLAVOUR.

Per Case - - - \$16.50

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED;

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,

Hongkong, 9th March, 1908. [33]

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE)

DAILY—\$10 per annum.

WEEKLY—\$18 per annum.

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Single Copies Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1908.

THE "TATSU MARU" INCIDENT.

It will be observed that it is reported on authority from Tokio that the Japanese Government are taking a serious view of the recent seizure of a Japanese steamer, the *Tatsu Maru*, which had on board a certain consignment of arms and ammunition, which the Chinese Customs declared were intended for rebel use in China, but which the representatives of the ship's agents declared were duly shipped on bill of lading to a trader in Macao, for which port the ship was bound. At the time of the seizure the steamer was lying at anchor to wait for the tide and for a pilot, and was in Portuguese waters as is asserted. The Chinese Customs people declare that she was in Chinese waters when taken possession of. If the Chinese could prove, which would be difficult in the face of the regular documents that the arms were to be smuggled into Chinese territory, that would be material to the case for seizure. That is the view which is expressed in a leading article in the *Singapore Free Press* on this question. Our Southern contemporary devotes much space to its editorial columns to a criticism of the incident now invested with so much international interest, and in the course of its article continues:—"But in Japan, from what we can see, it is strongly held that there was no irregularity and that as a consequence the arrest and confiscation of the ship, for no less than that is the claim of the Canton Viceroy, are altogether illegal. One Japanese paper, the *Hochi Shimbun*, has a telegram from Moji saying that before shipping the arms and ammunition to Kobe, the permission of the port authorities was duly obtained and that the vessel loaded at Moji. We also note that representatives of the Shipping Union of Japan have held a meeting in Tokio and have passed a resolution that the seizure of the *Tatsu Maru* was illegal. Inasmuch as the ship's procedure had been altogether regular and in no sense con-

trary to law. The arms and ammunition were shipped by a Japanese firm in Osaka and consigned to a Portuguese in Macao. While the Canton authorities may have suspected that these arms might be ultimately disposed of in Macao in such a way that they might in time find their way into China it is not easy to see on what ground the capture of the *Tatsu Maru* can be justified. However that may be, the point of primary importance is that the Japanese Government have expostulated with Peking and held the Imperial Government liable for the action taken under the authority of the Viceroy at Canton." After citing the differences arising out of the Hsinmingtung railway and the pretty little quarrel of somewhat long standing over a wedge of territory close to the mouth of the Amur river, named Chientao or Hientsoo, the *Free Press* concludes its well-considered observations with the following remarks:—"It is then, by the light of these two existing disputes, in neither of which can it be said that the conduct of the Chinese side is such as to convince Japan, or for the matter of that anybody else, of China's good faith, that we have to consider the statement that Japan has temporarily demanded from Peking an apology for the arrest and declared confiscation of the *Tatsu Maru* and the restoration of the ship. The real importance of the incident is that it has been precipitated just at the moment when Japan's long suffering at China's procrastination and double-dealing over two other disputes must be very near an end. Japan's patience, as we all observed, was miraculously during the diplomatic crisis that preceded the Russo-Japanese war. But when it came to an end, her destroyers were instantly at work outside Port Arthur, with what result the world well knows. When Japan is presumptuous, the time for diplomatic talk is gone, and China will be prudent to come to terms before it is too late." How diametrically opposed are the views of another writer on this same question may be quoted the leading article appearing in the *China Gazette* of the 5th inst:—"Our Shanghai contemporary has never disguised its attitude towards all questions wherein the Japanese are concerned, and its editorial has some trenchant remarks to offer on the *Tatsu Maru* incident. The writer says:—"The affair of the seizure of the gun-running Japanese steamer, the *Tatsu Maru* (formerly known as the Blue Funnel liner *Polyphemus*) has suddenly become a vital issue between China and Japan. As we have repeatedly stated in these columns, the question was sure to be seized upon by Japan, as a peg upon which to hang a quarrel with China, with the object of making new demands, and so diverting public attention at home from the failure which Japan's foreign policy has sustained in so many other directions abroad. At the same time, if China did not immediately bow submissively, it was foreseen from the first in well-informed circles that there was a danger that out of this small spark a great conflagration might easily arise which our ally could make the occasion for the exactation of an indemnity which would indemnify her in some measure for the terrible disappointment which she sustained by the Peace of Portsmouth and her inability to exact even a farthing of the expected indemnity from Russia. She has now resorted to open threats of force towards China, which from a military point of view is helpless, oblivious of all right, if China does not yield to all of Japan's demands instantaneously and apologize for what the Tokio statesmen insolently term the "outrage" upon the Japanese flag by hauling it down from the arms-smuggling craft and replacing it by the Chinese ensign. She further demands the immediate release of the guilty steamer and we believe, though it has not yet been formulated in Baron Hayashi's formal communication to the Wai-Wu-pu, also an indemnity for the alleged loss sustained, by the precious Japanese gentry engaged in arming the rebellious factions and malcontents in southern China, by the seizure of their vessel. The quibble about the proper permits having been obtained from the Barbour and Customs authorities at Kobe, the consignment of arms to Macao being made in the name of a Japanese firm to a Chinese firm registered as Portuguese subjects, and doubtless one of the numerous agents of the malcontents in South China, will not hold water; nor will the plea that the vessel was seized in Portuguese waters; and, Japan to cut the matter short, proposes to solve it by the readiest means at her command, namely, the employment of superior force, without the slightest regard to the justice or the merits of China's position, or whether China is the proper power to apply to if the Japanese contention as to the exact status of the waters where the *Tatsu Maru* was seized in her nefarious operations is tenable. That China is entitled to take proper measures for the restriction of the nefarious trade in arms which is being carried on from Japan, through which the rebellious movement in Kwangsi and other southern provinces is maintained, no one can deny, nor the righteousness of China's contention, in which even Japan tacitly admits China is right on this point, but denies that to the vicious classes."

the arms were being smuggled because, forsooth, the Kobe harbour authorities, who doubtless are in constant collusion with the gun-runners from that port, having given their consent to the export operations the illicit transaction thereby becomes perfectly regular.

The peremptory nature of Japan's demands admits of no further delay on China's part, and we see no way out of it for China except for her to yield as gracefully as she can to the inevitable and now to the overwhelming argument of superior force and promptly releasing the offending vessel. This is all she can do; but we believe that if she does this and thereby avoids the consequences which Japan so ardently desires to follow, and if China will address a friendly Note of explanation and remonstrance to all the Great Powers, she will be taking the most effective step she can in the matter. In such a Note the full circumstances of the seizure and the offence involved should be given for the information of all the world, and China should explain how she, forced by threats of brute force by Japan, yielded rather than break so soon again the "peace of the East" about which our Allies are so constantly expressing their solicitude. At the same time she should point out how by the release of the gun-running Japanese vessel her only means of defence against the overrunning of the country by armed hordes of rebels has been taken out of her hands; and she should ask the Powers to concert measures to prevent the continuance of such dangerous and disgraceful proceedings, and such outrageous demands as now confront her. We are sure that the moral effect of a judiciously worded Note of this character to all the Powers would be extremely great and would put China in the true light in this case where she is most undoubtedly in the right, while Japan's hypocritical professions of friendship and just dealing would be demonstrated at their full valuation before all the world. China is not in a position to meet the situation by the employment of such weapons as Japan proposes to bring against her if she does not yield, and we trust that no excuse will be given to Japan to take advantage of the situation, which we have no hesitation in saying she has deliberately created with the ulterior objects in view which we have above explained. Japan's position from the standpoint of International law is utterly and indefensibly wrong, but this phase of the question we propose to discuss more fully to-morrow. Under the terms of the new Japanese alliance, Japan is bound to communicate with her Ally upon all matters affecting the common interests of both and in view of this agreement it would be interesting to know how far Japan has communicated with the British Foreign Office upon the *Tatsu Maru* affair and the attitude which she has taken thereon. Of course Great Britain's attitude would depend entirely upon whether China or Japan was considered the aggressor in the present case and, however speciously Japan may succeed in representing her action to the statesmen in Downing Street, there are no two opinions among the British residents in the Far East about the nature and intention of her present action and her menacing towards helpless China. If then in the future other powers have cause to complain of disturbances or armed outrages upon their subjects or rebellious movements in which their interests are involved, say, for instance, if the British and Chinese Corporation find such a state of affairs in Chekiang province, what answer will China give when she is called to account? She will assuredly be right if she says: "Gentlemen, I have done my best to maintain order within my provinces and tried to keep the lawless elements from getting modern weapons into their hands. But when I caught them bringing in shiploads of guns from Japan and seized their ship in flagrante delicto I was not immediately confronted by the overwhelming naval forces of that country with the peremptory demand that I should release the offenders and apologise and pay indemnity for catching them red-handed?" Who will deny the justice of such retort, or that Japan who has signed so many treaties, having for their ostensible object the protection of "China's integrity," has been the cause of China's helplessness to put down a new outbreak of worse than Boxer fanaticism?

LOCAL AND GENERAL

MR. VON ZEPPELIN, who has been, up till now, acting Dutch Consul-General at Shanghai, has been raised to the rank of a full Consul-General.

BARON DE SENDAI, Portuguese Minister to the Courts of Tokio and Peking, arrived at Shanghai from Japan on 6th inst. by the Empress of India and is staying at the Hotel des Colonies. Baron de Sendai will leave for the North in a few days.

MR. E. Root, Secretary of State, has exonerated Judge Wilfley from the charges brought against him, saying that he had cleared the name of America in Shanghai from the stigma of vice. President Roosevelt also approves of Judge Wilfley's action, and says that the attack on him was inspired by those belonging to the vicious classes.

It is reported that Count Tolstoi will visit Japan, leaving St. Petersburg in the early part of April, he will travel by the Siberian Railway.

The Wai-wu-pu has written to the Japanese Minister stating that the agreement made between the Japanese Government and the Great Northern Telegraph Company concerns the coast line of China, and that the Chinese Government does not recognize the validity of the compact. The Wai-wu-pu requests that the Tokio Government be communicated with on the subject.

WHEN Mr. Spasford, of Messrs. Puchard, Lowther & Company, discovered a coolie disappearing through the gate with some parcels belonging to his firm he made an ambiguous dive at him and caught him. The sequel of the story was told in the Police Court, this morning. A shoemaker had apparently decided to obtain cheap tacks, which seems to have taxed the patience of Mr. Spasford. The leather artist made a mistake and that was his downfall. He is now enjoying the precincts of the Victoria Gaol, having already exhibited his physiognomy to the curious gaze for a matter of six hours.

The wedding was celebrated at Kobe on February 28 of Miss Anna Witt and Mr. A. Schmidtthorff of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank. The service was conducted in German by Pastor Schiller. The bride, who looked charming in a very handsome white wedding dress and veil was escorted by four little bridesmaids, the Misses Gerde and Else Hasche and Annie and Gertrud Oldenburg, who wore very pretty light blue dresses with wreaths of flowers round their hair. Mr. Arthur W. Newton presided at the organ. After the service, a dinner was given at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Hasche.—*The Kobe Herald*.

JAPAN papers report that Yokohama harbour has recently been infested by a gang of daring pirates, who attacked and pillaged vessels moored in and out of the harbour. Early on the morning of the 3rd ultimo a sailing boat of seventy-eight tons was attacked by five men, who, armed with drawn swords, threatened the crew of the boat, giving up eighteen yen and many articles of clothing. They left the vessel after about thirty minutes and immediately rowed to another vessel, the *Kyoto Maru*, where they succeeded in taking only a few articles. Again, on the 7th the *Koki Maru*, a coasting vessel of twenty-eight tons, was visited by the pirates, who made off with four bags of rice, three bundles of charcoal, clothing, etc. On each occasion the pirates used the same threatening language, declaring that they were members of a band of twenty-six, the terror of the seafaring community. They maneuvered with great agility a temma boat, which was apparently occupied by five or six men. The *Kyoto* was arrested on the following day, two in Tokio and three in Kanagawa.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Allottee Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the donations to the funds of the Hospitals.—

Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co.	\$ 3
Palmer & Turner	25
A Ross & Co.	25
Wingkee & Co.	25
Yokohama Spruce Bank	25
H. M. H. Nemarce	25
E. Fabaney	25
Tai Shing Paper Co.	25
Krus & Co.	20
Hongkong Milling Co.	20
S. W. Tso.	20
J. R. Michael & Co.	15
W. H. Wickham	15
Dorabjee and Son	15
Abdulla & Co.	15
D. Dorabjee	10
H. G. Calthrop	10
Aquarius Co.	10
I. Gibbs	10
E. Hinds	10
Kelly & Walsh	10
II. Layton	10
N. Mody & Co.	10
Dr. Chad Kew	5
Kuhn & Konor	5
Levi Hermanos	5
F. Neidhardt	5
H. Ruttonjee	5

THE CHEKIANG RAILWAY.

LOAN AGREEMENT.

Peking, March 6th. The negotiations for the Shanghai-Hankow-Ningpo Railway Loan Agreement were concluded last week and the Agreement was signed by the Wai-wu-pu to-day.

The financial conditions are generally identical with those of the Tientsin-Pukow contract, but other clauses and modifications have been introduced where a compromise was necessitated by the fact that the rights of the British and Chinese Corporation under the preliminary agreement of 1898 conflict with those subsequently conferred on the Chekiang and Kiangsu Railways. For instance, the terminus of the line will be at Shanghai and not at Soochow, and the Chinese Government pledges the surplus earnings of the Imperial Railways of North China instead of the provincial revenue as security for the loan.

The Corporation makes the loan under Imperial guarantee to the Yuchuanpu (Ministry of Posts and Communications), and this Ministry is responsible for the economical and efficient construction of the line, of which the accounts are to be published annually in Chinese and English.

The results of this Agreement will be watched with general interest, as it will afford a test of the Chinese Government's ability to employ satisfactorily foreign capital without local supervision by the bondholders represented.

—N.C.D. News.

EXTRADITION OF CHINESE.

OFFICIAL PROCEDURE.

LETTER BY CROWN SOLICITOR.

We have received the following letter for publication:

Sir,—In view of the many misleading and incorrect statements, reflecting not only on the action of the Colonial Government and its officers, but also on the conduct of the Chinese Government and Chinese officials, which have appeared in the local press on the subject of the extradition of Chinese, I am directed to request you to be good enough to publish this letter for the information of your readers.

The handing over to China of Chinese subjects accused of committing crimes in China and found in this Colony is regulated by Treaty.

The procedure may be summarized as follows:

The Viceroy of the Province in which the alleged crime has been committed forwards a requisition to the British Consul at his Provincial City for transmission to the Governor of Hongkong requesting the Governor to hand over the Chinese subject charged with committing the offence in a Chinese officer specially detailed for the duty; this requisition contains a specific undertaking by the Viceroy that the accused, if handed over, will be tried in the presence of a British Consular Officer for the offence in respect of which his extradition is demanded and for no other offence; and this undertaking is invariably carried out.

Upon receipt of this requisition the Governor orders one of the Nagiaries to have the accused brought before him and to inquire into the charge. The Magisterial inquiry is conducted in the same manner as in the case of a person accused of the commission of a crime in Hongkong; and if the Magistrate finds that the evidence is such that in the case of a local offence he would commit the accused for trial at the Criminal Sessions, he commits him to gaol to await the further order of the Governor. During his trial the accused has all the rights and privileges of a British subject charged with a crime.

The depositions are then forwarded by the Magistrate to the Governor together with a report on the case; an interval of fifteen days elapses during which the accused may apply to the Supreme Court for a Writ of habeas corpus, then, if no such application is made the Governor may order the accused to be handed over to the proper Chinese official, who conducts him into China for trial before the proper judge of the Provincial City whence the requisition emanated. Such trial is held in the presence of a British Consular Officer, and unless the accused is then convicted of the offence in respect of which he has been handed over, he is restored to British territory and set at liberty.

If he has been held for a year or upwards in Hongkong, the depositions and Magistrate's report thereon must be considered by the Governor-in-Council with the assistance of the Chief Justice.

If the offence in respect of which the accused is demanded is of political character, or if he proves that his surrender has been demanded in order to try or punish him for an offence of a political character, the accused cannot be surrendered.

No person is surrendered unless he is a Chinese subject.

The procedure has been in force since 1889 with little variation.

In May and June 1901, the present Chief Justice, in the case of Wong Ka Shing, pointed out that the Chinese Authorities have no locus standi in these proceedings, as extradition is an executive act of the Hongkong Government at the request of the Chinese Government. The Hongkong Government is bound to act on the requisition and the ensuing proceedings are between the Crown and the accused, since that is all extradition proceedings have been conducted by the Police with or without the assistance of myself or my assistants.

If the case comes before the Supreme Court the Chinese Government cannot be heard there, only the Crown and the accused have any locus standi, and consequently the conduct of the case for the Crown necessarily devolves on the Attorney General instructed by myself. In these, as in all Criminal proceedings, the Law Officers here, as in England, are charged with the double duty of prosecuting and advising the Government.

In order to prevent the escape of a suspected criminal pending the arrival of the official requisition, a Magistrate is empowered to arrest and detain the suspect on such evidence being laid before him as would, in his opinion, justify the issue of a warrant if the crime had been committed in the Colony; but no further proceedings can be taken until the requisition arrives and the Governor issues his order theron.

In the recent case of Lu Ki Shing the requisition from the Viceroy was in the usual form and contained the usual engagement securing a trial in the presence of a Consular Officer limited to the charge inquired into by the Hongkong Magistrate.

The officers of the Magistracy, using forms similar to those in use at the Bow Street Police Court in London, had previously caused Lu

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE

DEATH OF CAPTAIN HATHAWAY.

OF THE P. M. S. S. "MONGOLIA"

AT SHANGHAI.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 10th March, 1908,

12.55 p.m.

Captain R. H. Hathaway, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.'s s.s. "Mongolia," died suddenly at the office of the Company to-day.

[Keuks.]

Launch of a German Battleship.

"London, 8th March.—The first German Dreadnought has been launched at Wilhelmshaven and christened the *Nassau*.

The Kaiser's Letter to Lord Tweedmouth.

The *Daily Telegraph* and *The Daily Mail* say that the Kaiser's letter was a colloquial document written as from one friend to another after the Kaiser's visit to England when His Majesty had many pacific conversations with Lord Tweedmouth.

It expresses disappointment at the tone of the press naval criticisms and especially with Lord Fisher's letter of the 6th February, in which he said that there was not a man in Germany, from the Emperor downwards, who would not welcome the fall of Admiral Fisher.

The personal tone of the Kaiser's letter makes its publication impossible, Lord Fisher being characterised in it very uncen-

moniously.

Later.
The Seizure of the "Tatsu Maru".
Reuter's learn that China has apologised to Japan for hauling down the flag of the "Tatsu Maru" and promises to punish the responsible officials.

China will reply later concerning the seizure of arms and ammunition.

Portugal has protested to Peking against the seizure of the "Tatsu Maru", should the seizure have occurred in Portuguese waters.

China replies that it occurred on the high seas, and that Portuguese territory was not violated.

CURIOS JAPANESE STORY.

BOGUS BURIED TREASURE.

The following queer story is told by the compiler of the "Ochi Kochi" column in the *Japan Times*.—Hidetaro Kitayama is a widely esteemed and wealthy man of old family, residing in Namba Moto-michi, Osaka. From ancestral days, there has been in his residence a certain mysterious room designated the "chamber of secrecy." He and his family regarded it as something sacred, and Kitayama was seldom seen to intrude into the inviolable precincts. But lately, owing to the prevalence of the noxious epidemic, every house in Osaka had to be thoroughly cleaned by the implicit injunction of the Sanitary authorities. A few days ago the turn came for Kitayama, and, being unable to preserve the sacred room unbroken, the master reluctantly allowed it to be cleansed. A few domestics removed the floor of the room to sprinkle lime over the ground underneath when to their surprise they found a large antiquated earthen pot, which was at once taken to the master. Kitayama opened it in expectation of finding something, and, true to his anticipations, the pot was filled with ancient gold coins. His joy was unbounded. The valuable find, evidently an intended gift of his forefathers, was carefully deposited in the family shrine, to which sake and other offerings were made in profound obsequity to the memory of the good ancestors who left such a pile of posterity. A banquet was given on the following evening in honour of the auspicious event; to which several friends and neighbours were invited. Among the guests, however, was a curio expert who was summoned for the express purpose of judging the value of the gold. That they were worth several thousands of yen, was the expectation of all present. At the height of the banquet, the connoisseur proceeded to inspect the coins to the breathless interest of the whole group, and the critic at once pronounced them all lead washed with gold. The entire company were spell-bound with amazement, and the rising spirits, fanned up by the good cheer and excellent liquor, were damped and crushed to the ground. Every one took an early and hasty leave in sympathy with the awkward situation in which the host was placed. But the question remains: why did his worthy ancestors deceive their posterity by leaving to it a pot of spurious coins?

Kitayama soon realised the wisdom of his ancestors when he remembered that in bygone days when the arraignment of fighting men was the order of the day, nearly all houses were subjected to the visitation of terrible burglars, and that it was against these invincible visitors that his forefathers had specially coined the money and put it under the floor to impress robbers with the apparent worth of the bad gold.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The thirty-ninth ordinary meeting of shareholders of the Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., was held at the offices of the General Managers, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., this afternoon. The Hon. Mr. Henry Kewick presided. There were present Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., Messrs. H. P. White, F. Maitland, C. S. Gibney (Consulting Committee), L. N. Lee (Secretary), Ho Fook, H. Percy Smith, J. M. E. Machado, D. P. Gurdar, A. H. M. Da Silva, H. L. Hutchison, F. D'A Gomes, Captain W. E. Clarke, Messrs. Wong Leung, Him, W. H. Potts, the whole representing 513 shares.

The Secretary read the notice calling the meeting.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen,—The report and accounts have been in your hands for some days and I will therefore with your permission take them as read. Your Committee have to regret that they have been deprived of the services of Mr. A. J. Raymond whose impending departure from the Colony caused his resignation from the Board on which he had served for some ten years. The vacancy thus created has been filled by inviting Mr. O. S. Gibney. The result of the year's working (1907) is a profit of \$81,767.95, on which I think we may congratulate ourselves especially in view of the number of serious fires that have occurred since our last meeting. The most disastrous outbreak was, I suppose, that of Hadzouki, which took place last August, and by which a large portion of the town was entirely destroyed and losses were occasioned that taxed the resources of some of the Japanese companies to the utmost. Our own loss was not severe, as a good deal of the property burnt was of a character that we do not insure, moreover the terms of the native companies in Japan and the conditions on which they do business are such as to preclude foreign companies from competing. There are signs, however, that the great strength of the reserves of the foreign companies has been thrown into prominence by the disaster, to which I have alluded, and if the representatives, in Japan of the native and foreign companies are successful in the efforts which are now being made to produce a satisfactory working agreement there should be opportunities of increasing your business there on safe lines. You will also rejoice that in September a serious fire occurred in Kobe, causing the destruction of two first class foreign godowns from loss on which, however, we fortunately escaped altogether. Three severe fires occurred in Bangkok in the early part of last year heavily involving Fire Insurance Companies, and in Manila the destruction in April last of a hemp godown resulted in losses amounting to from four to five lacs of dollars. The position in Shanghai to which my predecessor in the Chair referred last year has undergone an improvement, and it appears that a successful check has been put to the fires in native property which had grown in frequency out of all proportion to both the size and population of the settlements. The activity of the new Chinese companies has however produced a competition for a certain class of business in the face of which a considerable reduction in the rates would appear to be inevitable and it is impossible to foretell at this period what steps the combined Foreign Fire Insurance Companies may take to institute. You will be glad to learn that by the recent severe fires in the Kiu Kiang and Yuen Ming Yu roads, Shanghai, our losses proved to be quite trifling.

Dealing with the figures for 1906 we have to notice a reduction of \$1,000 in the premium income which I think is traceable to general depression. 1906 was not a year of very active trade, and our premium income bears a favourable comparison with that of the years preceding 1905. Losses are just under 44% of the premium income.

Income from interest shows, as is to be expected, a slight advance; other items I think call for no special comment. Your Committee decided to vote a bonus to the staff of 10% upon their salaries and the necessary sum to give effect to this has been debited to "Charges" which I trust has your approval. This is, as you are aware, the first distribution of profits to be made since the revision of the Articles of Association last year and I hope that the proposed dividend of \$1.72 a share and an appropriation to Reserve of \$67,430 will have your approval. It may have been thought by some shareholders that a larger dividend could be paid, but your Consulting Committee will not, I venture to think, be blamed for considering the necessities of the Reserve Fund which the nature of the business renders it so imperative shall be maintained at a high figure. You will share your Committee's gratification that the amount carried forward on 1907 Account is again of an encouraging character which augurs well for the final outcome of that year. Before moving the adoption of the Report and Accounts I shall be glad to answer any questions that you may desire to put.

No questions were asked.

The Chairman moved the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. H. P. White seconded.

The motion was unanimously carried.

Mr. Ho Fook proposed that Sir Paul Chater and Messrs. White and Maitland be re-elected to the directorate.

Mr. Wong Leung Him seconded.

The Chairman proposed Mr. W. H. Pitts and Mr. H. Percy Smith be re-appointed auditors.

Captain Clarke seconded.

Agreed.

The Chairman: That concludes the business of the meeting. The dividend warrants will be ready this afternoon.

BIG FIRE AT MONGKOK.

WOMEN AND CHILD BURNED TO DEATH.

GALLANT EFFORTS BY THE BRIGADE.

Two persons were either burnt or smoothered to death and another seriously injured at a fire which broke out at No. 43, Station Street, Mongkok, at an early hour this morning. The two persons who lost their lives were a woman named Cheung Chu, about fifty years of age, and a three-year-old child, by name Chin Muk Shu. The injured man, whose surname was given as Chan, was removed to hospital suffering from severe bruises and burns. His case is considered hopeless.

The fire was one of the worst that the Yau-mati firemen had had to handle for some time. It started at the rear of the building, and before the firemen had arrived, the flames had assumed such large proportions that the crowd which had congregated outside recognised that a conflagration of no mean dimensions had occurred.

The house is one of the usual Chinese character. The flames flew up and in a minute the whole house was enveloped.

It was known that a woman and a child were living on the second floor, but until the appearance of the firemen neither was seen. Heroic efforts on the part of the Yau-mati Brigade were fruitless, simply because the place was a furnace.

Eventually, after much labour, the brigade, which was exceptionally well managed under Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse, and Inspector Macdonald, got control of the flames, but not before two lives had been lost.

The bodies were discovered this morning among the debris.

The origin of the fire is unknown.

It is understood that the insurance of the house simply amounts to \$1,500, covered by the Commercial Union Insurance Co.

THE ADMIRALTY RETURN.

H.M.S. "ALACRITY" IN FROM CANTON.

H.M.S. "Alacrity", with Admiral Sir Arthur Moore on board, returned from Canton this afternoon. The "Alacrity" took the Commander-in-Chief to Canton on Saturday. Admiral Moore visited H.E. Vice-Admiral Chang Jen-Chun on Sunday morning. Owing to the Vice-Admiral's indisposition H.E. did not make a return call. H.M. Destroyer *Hurrican* acted as despatch vessel to the "Alacrity" at Canton. She is expected back this evening.

G.H. FRANKLIN AND CO., LTD.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The directors have now to submit to the shareholders a statement of accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1907.

The balance at credit of profit and loss account amounts to the sum of \$3,876.91.

After payment of auditor's fees a balance of \$3,726.91 remains which is proposed to carry forward to a new account.

DIRECTORS.

Mr. G. K. Haxton was invited to join the Board during the absence on leave of Mr. W. Parlane. The latter has now resigned in view of his early departure for home. Mr. Haxton retires in accordance with the articles of association, but offers himself for re-election.

AUDITOR.

The accounts have been audited by Mr. H. Percy Smith, who offers himself for re-election.

A. ROLGER, Chairman.

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1908.

Statement of Accounts for the 12 months ending 31st December, 1907.

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST DECEMBER, 1907.

Capital:—

18,000 shares of \$5 each \$350,000.00

10,500 shares issued and fully paid \$320,000.00

Reserve fund \$3,601.99

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation loan account (secured by mortgages) 126,857.83

Amount received in advance on account of contracts in hand 2,500.00

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation current account 1,679.43

Sundry creditors 18,396.79

Balance profit and loss account 3,876.91

..... \$476,917.25

Assets.

Value of land and buildings at Wan-chai and North Point as per last report \$300,750.86

Value of machinery, plant, fixtures and office furniture as per last annual report \$55,591.53

Additions during the year 2,150.00

..... \$57,742.53

Old during the year 115.00

..... \$57,627.53

Value of stock in trade as perveral's certificate 81,521.04

Value of work in progress as per valuer's certificate 4,434.10

Cash on hand 290.04

The National Bank of China Limited Investments 194.09

..... \$50.00

Sundry debtors 3,344.19

..... \$476,912.25

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Dr.

To Salaries \$12,725.00

" Crown rent and taxes 1,204.20

" Interest 1,223.37

" Balance 3,876.91

Cr.

By Balance of last year's a/c \$10,335.94

" Balance of working a/c 7,429.53

" Transfer fees 15.00

" Bonus from Insurance Company 16.00

" Dividend on investments, etc. 192.00

..... \$17,788.48

By Balance of last year's a/c \$10,335.94

" Balance of working a/c 7,429.53

" Transfer fees 15.00

" Bonus from Insurance Company 16.00

" Dividend on investments, etc. 192.00

..... \$17,788.48

THE CHINESE MERCHANTS S. S. CO.

A MISSION THAT FAILED.

The Canton delegation, referred to in our last issue, of the proposed Liang-Yuet Steamship Co. which was set to Hongkong, to solicit the co-operation of the Tung Wa Hospital directors in the raising of capital, has accomplished nothing in the Colony. Acting on the advice of the level-headed business men directing the affairs of the Tung Wa, the Canton delegation returned to the Southern capital bag and baggage last night. We are informed that, after the discouraging treatment they received at the Tung Wa, the members of the delegation did not have the heart to approach the Chinese Chamber of Commerce in Hongkong.

ROBBERY AT THE SINO-BELGIAN BANK.

The N. C. D. news of 5th inst. reports:—Burglars broke into the Sino-Belgian Bank between 9 p.m. on Tuesday and 7 a.m. yesterday morning and carried off a clever robbery

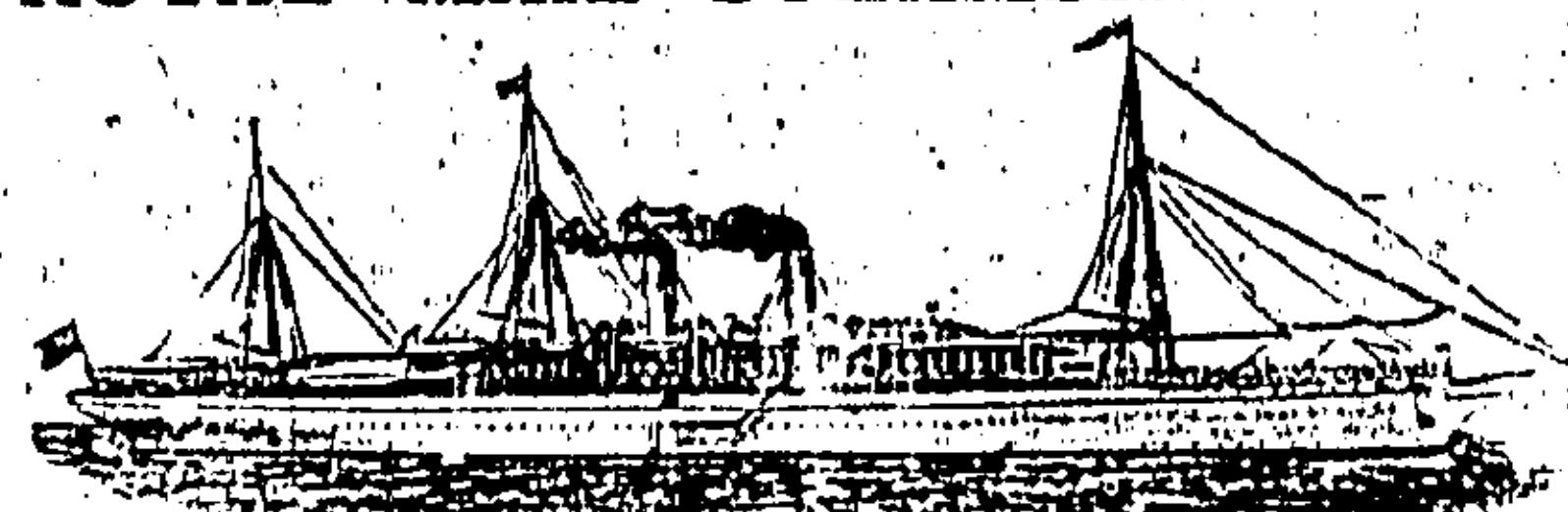
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Eventually, after much labour, the brigade, which was exceptionally well managed under Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse, and Inspector Macdonald, got control of the flames, but not before two

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



Luxury—Speed—Punctuality.

The only Line that Maintains a Regular Schedule Service of under Eleven Days across the Pacific is the "Empress Line." Saving 5 to 10 Days' Ocean Travel.

11 Days YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER. 18 Days HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.		(Subject to Alteration).	
R.M.S.	Tons.	LEAVE HONGKONG.	ARRIVE VANCOUVER.
"EMPEROR OF CHINA"	6,000	THURSDAY, Mar. 12th	Mar. 30th
"LENNOX"	3,700	WEDNESDAY, Mar. 23rd	April 23rd
"EMPEROR OF INDIA"	6,000	THURSDAY, April 9th	April 27th
"MONTEAGLE"	6,161	WEDNESDAY, April 22nd	May 16th
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN"	6,000	THURSDAY, May 7th	May 25th
"GLENFARG"	3,700	WEDNESDAY, May 20th	JUNE 18th
S.S. "LENNOX" and "GLENFARG"	are Freighters only and do not carry Passengers.		
"EMPEROR" steamships depart from Hongkong at 4 P.M., "MONTEAGLE," "LENNOX" and "GLENFARG" at 12 Noon.			

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA of JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and VICTORIA, B.C., and at QUEBEC, with the Company's New Palatial "EMPEROR" Steamship, 14,500 tons register. The through transit to LIVERPOOL being 22 days, from YOKOHAMA, and 20½ days from HONGKONG.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class via St. Lawrence River Lines or New York £71.10.
Hongkong to London, Intermediate on

Steamers, and 1st Class on Railways, via St. Lawrence £40. 1/4 New York £42.

First-class rates include cost of Meal and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries "Intermediate" Passengers only, at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China,

Hongkong, 18th February, 1908.

Cornhill Pudding Street and Praya. [15]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI	WAHING	WEDDAY, 11th Mar., Noon.
MANILA	LOOVSANG	FRIDAY, 13th Mar., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE	FOO TSANG	FRIDAY, 13th Mar., 4 P.M.
SGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	KUTTSANG	TUESDAY, 17th Mar., Noon.
MANILA	YUEV-SANG	FRIDAY, 20th Mar., 4 P.M.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN AND BACK.

OCCUPYING 24 DAYS.

The steamers Kultang, Nanjing and Foochow leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama (via Inland Sea) returning via Kobe and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe.

The vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

* These steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

! Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo and Tientsin.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1908. [10]

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR STEAMERS. TO SAIL.

CHFOO	"KALGAN"	12th Mar., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"HANGCHOW"	12th "
SHANGHAI	"LUCHOW"	14th "
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA & COLONIES	"TSINAN"	14th 5 P.M.
NEWCHWANG	"KWEIYANG"	14th 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"YUCHOW"	17th "
CEBU & ILOIO	"KAIFONG"	20th "

* The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

! Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

! Taking Cargo and Passengers at through Rates for all New Zealand and other Australasian Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1908. [13]

HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila. Saloon midships—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardess carried. All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship.	Tons.	Capita.	For	Sailing Dates.
RUBI	2540	Almond	MANILA	SATURDAY, 14th Mar., at Noon.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Roger	"	SATURDAY, 21st Mar., at Noon.
RUBI	2540	Almond	"	SUNDAY, 28th Mar., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN TOME'S & CO.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1908. [11]

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC
STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR NEW YORK via PORTS and SUEZ CANAL.
(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast.)

Steamship To sail

"SAINT PATRICK" About the 16th March, 1908.

For Freight and further information, apply to

SHEWAN TOME'S & CO.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 9th January, 1908. [12]

Shipping—Steamers.

CIE. DES CHARGEURS
REUNIS.

Round the World Line.

S.S. "CEYLAN," Capt. Jouan, due here on or about the 15th March, will be despatched a few days later.

This Steamer, Twin-screw, 15,000, is Newly Built and has Superior Accommodation for 1st Class Passengers, Only Single and Double-bed Cabins, each fitted with Electric Fan, Steam Heaters, Writing Table and Wardrobe, Drawing-room, Smoking-room, Hair Dressing-room and Laundry. Doctor and Stewardess. The best line to go to Japan and America in visiting Peking and North China.

Reduced Rates of Freight and Passage.

For further Particulars, apply to

J. MILLET, AGENT,
FRENCH MAIL OFFICE. [243]

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

Connecting at Tacoma with
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY
COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR
VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA.

VIA
MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer Tons. Captain. Sailing.

Tremont	9,066	T. W. Garlick.	1908.
Savoy	6,232	Shatto	9th Apr.
Kumeric	6,232	Cowley	2nd May.

Shawmut 9,066 E. V. Roberts. 26th Mar.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION,
ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE, ELECTRIC
LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESSES.

Cargo only.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED
STATES AND CANADA.

For further Information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
General Agents.

Queen's Building, Hongkong, 10th March, 1908. [19-20]

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAM-
SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE,
(Calling at Timor, Port Darwin, and Queensland
Ports, and taking through Cargo to
Adelaide, New Zealand,
Tasmania, &c.)

THE Steamship

"ALDENHAM."

Captain St. John George, will be despatched as

above on SATURDAY, the 28th inst., at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

The Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1908. [26-27]

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE

BETWEEN

HONGKONG, CALLAO

AND

IQUIQUE via JAPAN PORTS

(KARATSU, KOBE and YOKOHAMA).

With liberty to call at HONOLULU and SALINA CRUZ.

Steamers Tons. To sail

KASATO MARU 6,100 Some time first half of April.

Taking Freight and Passengers to other Eastern and Western Coast ports of South America in connection with Steamers of the Pacific S. N. Co.

For further information as to Freight and

Passage, apply to

K. MATSDA,

Manager,

York Building,

Hongkong, 17th February, 1908. [18]

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

"KWONG TUNG" Capt. H. W. WALKER.

RAUB.

The following is the result of work at Raub for the five weeks ending 20th February 1908, this date being the close of the Company's financial year:

Bukit Koman 4845 tons crushed, 1003 ozs Gold obtained, 4.22 dwt. average per ton.

Bukit Malacca 2398 Tons crushed, 200 ozs Gold obtained, 1.67 dwt. Average per ton.

Extra Gold from clean up of Plates 476 ozs gold from cyanide treatment for 17 weeks ending 20th February, 10.6, 2.9 oz. Total 1003 ozs gold.

Cyanide Gold is of same fineness as battery gold. Tonnage of concentrates treated has not been advised.

COMMERCIAL.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGERS.

SELLING.

London—Bank T.T. 12.30 P.M.

Do. demand 1/10

Do. 4 months' sight 1/10

France—Bank T.T. 2.361

America—Bank T.T. 451

Germany—Bank T.T. 1,928

India, T.T. 1,411

Do. demand 142

Shanghai—Bank T.T. 74

Singapore—Bank T.T. 228 2 prem.

Japan—Bank T.T. 92

Java—Bank T.T. 11.38

Buying.

4 months' sight L/C 1/1/16

6 months' sight L/C 1/1/16

30 days sight San Francisco & New York 461

4 months' sight do. 471

30 days sight Sydney and Melbourne 1.11.5/16

4 months' sight France 2,421

6 months' sight " 2,45

4 months' sight Germany 1,881

Bar Silver 25 9/16

Bank of England rate 34 2/4

Sovereign 50/50

SHIPPING AND MAIIS.

MAILS DUE.

Indian (Kumsang) 13th inst.

The H. A. L. s.s. *Ilustria* left Shanghai on 10th inst., and may be expected here on 13th inst., at daylight.

THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, Director of the Hongkong Observatory:

On the 10th at 11.55 a.m.—The barometer has risen over E. Japan, and S. W. China, and fallen over N. China, S. W. Japan and the Loochons.

A depression is moving Eastwards over S. Manchuria, and a second area of low pressure has developed to the E. of Formosa.

The high pressure area remains over Upper Yangtze.

Strong N. winds will prevail in the Formosa Channel and the N. part of the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to day, 0.09 inches.

FORECAST.

1.—Hongkong and Neighbourhood, N. winds, fresh; dull, cloudy.

2.—Formosa Channel, N. winds, strong.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamock, same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, same as No. 2.

Shipping.

Arrivals.

Hongkong Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,147, E. Pen, 10th Mar.—San Francisco 11th Feb, Honolulu 17th, Yokohama 2nd Mar., Kobe 4th, Nagasaki 5th, and Shanghai 7th, Mails and Gen.—T. K. K.

Goeben, Ger. s.s. 5,150, B. Wilhelm, 10th Mar.—Yokohama 29th Feb., Mails and Gen.—M. & Co.

Tremont, Am. s.s. 6,192, Garlick, 10th Mar.—Seattle via Port 21st Feb., Gen.—D. & Co., Ltd.

Foeksang, Br. s.s. 3,100, A. Mitchell, 10th Mar.—Calcutta 21st Feb., Penang and Singapore 3rd Mar., Gen.—J. M. & Co

Rajah, Ger. s.s. 2,06, R. Petersen, 10th Mar.—Bengkrik 1st Mar., Rice and Wood.—B. & S.

Feiching, Ch. s.s. 6,00, T. C. Gillespie, 10th Mar.—Calcutta 9th Mar., Gen.—C. M. S. N. Co.

Nerite, Dui. s.s. 1,153, H. Westers, 10th Mar.—Canton 9th Mar., Ballast.—Order.

Mefeo, Ch. s.s. 1,139, J. MacArthur, 10th Mar.—Shanghai 7th Mar., Gen.—C. M. S. N. Co.

Omuro Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,170, Kumoto, 10th Mar.—Moji 4th Mar., Coal.—Mr. Herome.

Clearances at the Harbour Office.

Kwang Foo, for Macao.

Arabia for Moji.

Nerite for Shanghai.

Chowpan, for Swatow.

Gulf, for Singapore.

Tern, for Manila.

Cathay Afric, for Singapore.

Hoching, for Kwong-chow-wan.

Kohchang, for Hoihow.

Departures.

May 10.

Hoching, for Swatow.

Amelot, for Haiphong.

Kohchang, for Bangkok.

Zecamemo, for Singapore.

Cathay Afric, for Calcutta.

Choyang, for Shanghai.

Sheng, for Haiphong.

Tern, for Manil.

Passenger arrivals.

Per Gaean, for Hongkong from Shanghai—Mrs. Babu, Consul Tigras, Messrs. H. Anderson, M. Porter, S. Wilkinson, Loo, Ching, Tong, Wan, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Jesus, Messrs. Paul Cluver, Elias Isaac, Muller, Alberto Costa, Mr. and Mrs. Perman, Mrs. O. el ard Mrs. O. Sato, from Yokohama—Mr. Kwong Ching Keng, Dr. Maupu, and Mrs. Chia Wa-jade, from Nagasaki—Mrs. Tame, Mrs. Miura, Mrs. Tsoe Minata, Mr. Sakai, Mrs. Sato, Mrs. Nakaba, and Mrs. Tetsu.

Per Tremont, from Manila—Miss O'Bryan, Mrs. Neal, Mrs. Whiford, Miss. Fitzhugh, Miss. Baily, Mrs. Detto, Mr. Breakey, Miss. Middleton, Messrs. J. M. Carter, H. E. Laughlin, Capt. Laughorne, Messrs. W. D. Dohm, C. N. Washington, Capt. Jordan, Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Weber and 2 children, Mr. H. Lowinson, Miss H. Kinney, Mr. G. L. Thaw, send, Capt. Castle, Messrs. Jas. Moore, Chas. Lindroth, Warden, Birch, W. Elies, Capt. and Mrs. Gerhart and son, L. Elie, and Mrs. Wilson, Messrs. H. W. Gangnus and Chas. Bryan.

Per Hongkong Maru, from San Francisco—Messrs. Vicente Ilber, Morgan Gilley, Samuel B. Coleman, Albert Flor, G. L. Goldthwait, Arthur Huber, F. S. Heris, Lincoln H. Hodkins, W. K. Peasey, L. E. Pope, Charles Silk, Mrs. W. A. Sheridan, Dr. and Mrs. C. H. Wilson, Consul-General and Mrs. Sun See Yen, child, infant and servant. From Honolulu—Miss Agnes M. Wood and Grace B. Wood. From Yokohama—Miss T. Maxwell, and Mr. George M. Raynsford, Frem Kob—Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Burns, Mr. J. C. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hillard, Messrs. H. H. Hill, F. Miller, S. T. Kenouchi, Loo Sien Ting and native servant, From Shangha—Visitors V. Bonelli, F. W. Evans, Fleming, C. Mc-Kendrick, S. B. Lichlham, A. Litzen, 65 Chinese, and 1 Japanese.

Shipping Reports.

Per Foekang, from Calcutta, &c.:—Fine weather throughout, strong N.E. breeze to S. off Gop Rock.

VESSELS IN PORT.

STRANIERI.

Anghin, Ger. s.s. 1,001, Chr. Kümpel, 4th Mar.—Saigon 28th Feb., Rice, B. & S. Ascot, Br. s.s. 3,045, Booth, 4th Mar.—Moji 29th Feb., Coal, G. I. & Co.

Arabia, Ger. s.s. 2,808, Co. Neumann, 4th Mar.—Portland, Or. 29th Jan., Flou and Gen.

—P. & A. S. S. Co. Strombon, 4th Mar.—Cosmopolitan 21st Mar.

Clara J. baco, 4th Mar.—On Sang.

Steamers Expected.

Vessels	From	Agents	Due
Toomi Maru	Singapore	N. Y. K.	Mar. 11
Glenurret	Singapore	McG. & G.	Mar. 12
Kumang	Singapore	J. M. & Co.	Mar. 13
Brasilia	Singapore	H. A. L.	Mar. 13
Nicomedia	Japan	P. & A. Co.	Mar. 14
Peisia	Singapore	S. W. & Co.	Mar. 15
Lourane	Singapore	M. M.	Mar. 15
Nikko Maru	Thursday 1	N. Y. K.	Mar. 16
Samuki Maru	Japan	N. Y. K.	Mar. 16
Yutoroku Maru	Japan	N. Y. K.	Mar. 22
Monteagle	Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Mar. 27

DOCK RETURNS.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPoa DOCKS.

Neil Mcleod..... at Kowloon Dock

Sorsogon

Persia.....

Loyal.....

Strombon

H.M.S. Algerine

Halvard.....

Clara J. baco.....

On Sang.....

March 9th, 1908, a.m.

Bar. Th. Hu. Wind Wt.

Vladivostock 7 a.m. — — — —

Nemuro 6 a.m. — — — —

Hakodate 10 a.m. — — — —

Tokio 29/99 — NW 6

Kochi 30/31 — NW 4

Nagasaki 30/31 — NR 4

Kagoshima 30/31 — N 6

Oshima 10/4 — N 6

Naha 30/21 — NE 4

Ishigaki 30/21 — N 2 —

Bosin Is. 30/01 — W 6

Chefo 30/44 — 28 100 — 0 b

Boulong 30/46 — 30 17 — NW 1

Wankiu 30/54 — 33 90 — NW 4

Kinkiang 30/47 — 33 90 — NW 1

Shanghai 30/46 — 35 80 — NW 1

Guttsen 30/43 — 39 73 — N 1 —

Sharp Peak 30/43 — 48 85 — NW 3

Anton 30/27 — 56 81 — NE 2

Swatow 30/16 — 49 71 — NE 2

Taihoku 30/24 — 49 71 — E 6

Taichu 30/17 — — — —

Tai-nan 30/16 — — — —

Kushan 30/09 — — — —

Empress of China, Br. s.s. 3,046, R. Archibald, R.N., 1st Feb., Vancouver, B.C., 23rd Jan., and Shanghai 11th Mar., Mails and Gen.—C. P. R. Co.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID-UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT LAST QUOTATION, BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	121,000	\$125	\$125	{ \$1,500,000 \$13,500,000 \$20,000}	— \$2,000,387	{ Final of £1 on old and £1.10/- on new shares for 1-year ending 31.12.07 Interim of £1.10/- on new shares for 1-year ending 31.12.07	51 2%	£695 sales London £75.10/-
National Bank of China, Limited	60,925	£7	£6	{ £12,735 \$30,000}	£71,293	£2 (London 3/6) for 1907	—	£51
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	9,000	£250	£50	{ \$1,500,000 \$20,000 \$47,959 \$125,000}	none	£20 for 1906	81 2%	£240
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	{ £1,000,000 \$70,000 \$45,407	Tls. 204,424	{ Final of 7/6 per share making in all £1.10/- for 1906 = Tls. 2.65/-	6 2%	Tls. 84 sellers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,400	£250	£100	{ £1,500,000 \$70,000 \$125,000 \$87,628 \$80,000	£1,460,490	{ Final of £1.10/- making £42 for 1905 and Interim of £1.10/- for 1906	5 2%	£850
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	£100	£60	{ £10,143 \$1,088	£304,520	£1 for year ending 31.12. 5	—	{ £125 £140 buyers
Do. do. (new)	4,000	£100	£60	{ \$1,000,000 \$346,407	£72,432	£6 and bonus £3 for 1906	9 2%	£89 ex div.
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	70,000	£100	£20	£100,000	£305	£40 for 1905	12 2%	£332
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	£250	£50	£1,500,000	£435,236	£11 in 1906	—	£13
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	£25	£25	£100,000	Nil.	£4 for year ending 30.12.07	10 2%	£40
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	£50	£50	£1,500,000	£435,236	£4 for year ending 30.12.07	8 2%	£28 1/2 buyers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	9,000	£15	£15	£1,500,000	£16,437	£1 1/2 or 2nd half year making in all £24 for year ending 31.12.07	31 2%	£29
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	£5	£5	£1,500,000	£3,694	£1/- for 1906 at ex 2/3 = £2.74 per share	—	£27
Do. do. (Deferred)	63,000	—	—	£1,500,000	—	Interim of Tls. 12 for account 1907	12 2%	£147
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	£1,500,000	£1,537	Interim of £1/- (Coupon No. 8) for a/c 1907	11 2%	£10 sellers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	100,000	£10	£10	£1,500,000	£137	£1/- for year ending 30.12.07	4 2%	£25 buyers
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	£10	£10	£1,500,000	£1,537	£1/- for year ending 30.12.07	4 2%	£24 buyers
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	10,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	£1,500,000	—	Final of Tls. 2 making Tls. 6 for 1906	12 2%	Tls. 47 buyers
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	10,000	100	100	£1,500,000	£19,218	£8 for year ending 31.12.06	—	£113
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	£100	£100	£1,500,000	—	£10 for 1907	5 2%	£15 sellers
Pemak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	£100	£100	£1,500,000	£18,730	£10.4 (8%) for year ending 31.8.06	—	Tls. 80 sellers
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	100,000	£1	£1	£1,500,000	£11,556	Final of 1/6 (No. 9) for 1907	78 2%	Tls. 15 sellers
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	£1	£1	£1,500,000	£4,873	£6.12 of 1/4 = 48 cents	—	£8
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	£25	£25	£1,500,000	£10,335	£1.75 for year ending 31.12.06	—	£14
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	10,000	£10	£10	£1,500,000	£3,047	Interim of £2 for six months ending June 30th 1907	61 2%	£55 old £53 new
Do. do. (new)	20,000	£50	£50	£1,500,000	—	£60 for 1907	—	—
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	10,000	£50	£50	£1,500,000	£4,414,442	Final of £4 making £8 for 1907	8 2%	£60 buyers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	15,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	£1,500,000	£1,045	Interim of Tls. 24 for six months ending 31st October, 1907	71 2%	Tls. 20 ss. & b.
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	16,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	£1,500,000	£1,537	Interim of Tls. 8 for account 1907	8 2%	Tls. 21 1/2 sales
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	£1,500,000	£1,537	Tls. 6 for 14 1/2 months ending 28.2.07	6 2%	Tls. 10 ss.
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	10,000	£25	£25	£1,500,000	£10,908	£24 for year ending 30.6.07	10 2%	£22 1/2 buyers
Central Stores, Limited	50,125	£25	£25	£1,500,000	£19,178	£1.8 for 1906	15 2%	£14 sellers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	£50	£50	£1,500,000	£1,537	£1.52 for 1907	—	£100 ex div.
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	10,000	£100	£100	£1,500,000	£1,537	Final of £3 1/2 making £7 1/2 for 1907	7 2%	£100
Humphrey Estate & Finance Company, Limited	10,000	£10	£10	£1,500,000	£1,537	Final of £3 1/2 making in all £7 for year ending 31.12.07	7 2%	£100
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	10,000	£50	£50	£1,500,000	£1,537	£1.52 for 1907	7 2%	£100
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	£1,500,000	£1,537	£1.52 for 1907	7 2%	£105 sellers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	£50	£50	£1,500,000	£1,537	Final of £1.10 making in all £4.10 for year ending 31.12.07	8 2%	£49
COTTON MILLS.								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	£1,500,000	£18,807	£1.25 for year ended 31.10.1907	44 2%	Tls. 51
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	5,000	£10	£10	£1,500,000	£14,269	50 cents for year ending 31.7.07	51 2%	£9
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	£1,500,000	£18,519	£1.6 for year ended 30.9.06 (8%)	—	Tls. 55 sellers
Laou-kung-new Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	£1,500,000	—	Tls. 8 for 1906	—	Tls. 75
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	£1,500,000	£18,257	£1.50 for 1906	—	Tls. 270
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	£26	£26	£1,500,000	£1,638	£1/3 per share for 1906	9 2%	£74
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	£12	£12	£1,500,000	Nil.	£1 for 1904	—	£11 sales
China Flour Mill Co., Limited	4,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	£1,500,000	£1,595	Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 10 for 1905	—	Tls. 48 buyers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	10,000	£10	£10	£1,500,000	£25,000	60 cents for year ended 28.2.06	—	16 sellers
Do. Do. special charges	10,000	£1	£1	£1,500,000	£3.93	80 cents for 1907	9 2%	9 sales
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	25,000	£10	£10	£1,500,000	£2,974	£1.30 for year ending 31.12.07	78 2%	£17
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	£71	£6	£1,500,000	£10,804	Interim of 50 cents per share for a/c 1907	81 2%	£14 1/2 sellers
Green Island Cement Company, Ltd. (new)	400,000	£10	£10	£1,500,000	£15,002	£2 for year ending 28.2.07	0 1%	£33 1/2 sales
Hall & Holt, Limited	21,000	£20	£20	£1,500,000	£1,595	£1 per share for year ending 28.2.07	68 2%	£15
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	£10	£10	£1,500,000	£1,595	Final of £1.5 making in all £1.10 for 1907	81 2%	£22 1/2 ex div.
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	£25	£25	£1,500,000	£1,595	Interim of 80 cents per share for a/c 1907	82 2%	£26 sales
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	50,000	£10	£10	£1,500,000	£1,595	Final of Tls. 74 and bonus of Tls. 2 1/2 making in all Tls. 32 for 1907	8 2%	Tls. 420 sellers
Maatschappij tot Mijn-, Bosch en Landbouwspoorwegen in Langkat, Limited	25,00							